

To run, to leap, to walk ;—  
To quit our beds of pain ;  
And live where the inhabitants  
Are never sick again.

To sit no longer dumb,  
Nor halt, nor blind ; to rise  
To praise the Healer with our tongue,  
And see Him with our eyes.

To leave cold winter snows,  
And burning summer heats ;  
And walk in soft, white, tender light,  
About the golden streets.

Thank God for all my loved  
That, out of pain and care,  
Have safely reached the heavenly heights,  
And stay to meet me there !

Not these I mourn, I know  
Their joy by faith sublime—  
But for myself, that still below  
Must wait my appointed time.

### Statistics of American Journalism.

The American Newspaper Directory, issued by Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., proprietors of the American Advertising Agency of New York City, contains certain tables of statistics which have been compiled with care, and can be relied upon as substantially correct. They cover a field of research which no statistician has before touched upon, and furnish food for reflection and wonderment. The following are a few of the many facts which a study of these tables reveal :

The whole number of periodicals issued in the United States is 5,983, with 73 to be added for the Territories, and 353 are printed in the Dominion of Canada, and 29 in the British Colonies, making a grand total of 6,438, of which 637 are daily, 118 tri-weekly, 129 semi-weekly, 4,642 weekly, 21 bi-weekly, 100 semi-monthly, 715 monthly, 14 bi-monthly, and 62 are issued quarterly. New York has the largest number of publications, 894, of which 371 are printed in New York City, and Nevada has the smallest number issued in any State—only 15. Nevada has more daily than weekly papers, and is unique in this respect, every other State having from three to twelve times as many weeklies as dailies. Tri-weekly papers are more common in the South than semi-weeklies, while in the Northern States the facts are reversed.

The largest number of daily papers published in any State is 89, in New York. Pennsylvania is second, with 61. Next comes Illinois, with 38, and California has 34, being the fourth on the list. Delaware and Florida have each 1 daily paper. Kansas has as many as Vermont, West Virginia, Mississippi and Arkansas combined. Nebraska and Nevada have each more dailies than either Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Maine, or Mississippi.

Of the 73 publications issued regularly in the Territories 13 are daily and 50 weekly, 3 tri-weekly, 4 semi-weekly, 1 appears monthly, 1 semi-monthly, and 1 bi-weekly.

The papers of New York State have the largest circulation, averaging 7,411 each issue. Massachusetts is second, with 5,709 average; then comes the District of Columbia with 4,323. Nevada has the smallest average circulation, only 516, while Florida averages 616, Arkansas 650, Texas 701, and Mississippi 753. The average circulation of all daily papers published is 2,717, of the weeklies 1,598, and of the monthlies 4,081. The average edition of all the papers printed is 1,842, which, multiplied by 6,438, the entire number of publications, gives 11,858,796 as the number of copies in which an advertisement would appear if inserted once in all. The same advertisement, if continued one year, would be printed the enormous number of 1,499,222,219 times. The total number of publications printed in an entire year in North Carolina will supply only four copies to each inhabitant, equivalent to one paper to every soul once in three months. Mississippi, Florida and Arkansas do but little better, furnishing 5 copies per year. Alabama, Minnesota, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia all print less than enough to give each inhabitant a paper once in five weeks, while California gives 82 copies per year, exceeding every other State except New York, which prints 113 copies per year for every soul within its borders. As New York papers circulate everywhere, while those of

California do not go very much out of the State, it is evident that the papers issued there have a better local support than in any other State of the American Union.

In the District of Columbia we find that one newspaper is published for every three square miles of territory. Massachusetts has one to 30 square miles, and Rhode Island one to 50; then comes New York with one to 57; Connecticut has one to 60, New Jersey one to 63, Texas one to 2,345, Florida one to 2,693; while in the Territories one newspaper spreads its circulation over no less than 14,465 square miles.

There are 548 papers in the United States which print more than 5,000 copies each issue, and 11 which print more than 100,000. The *New York Weekly* has the largest circulation given; among the political mediums the *New York Weekly Tribune* takes the lead, and among the agricultural weeklies *Moore's Rural New-Yorker* stands first. The *New York Independent* is the largest paper and has the largest circulation of any religious paper. Nearly 1,000 papers are printed on the auxiliary plan—that is, on sheets purchased from New York, Chicago and other centres, with one side already printed. This number has more than doubled within one year. More than 1,000 new newspapers have been established since the first of March, 1870, and the number of new ones announced since January 1st, 1871, has averaged nearly four per day. The number of suspensions is about one-fourth as large as that of the new issues announced. Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. assert that the number of newspapers issued has fully doubled within six years.

In looking over the publications devoted to specialties, (or class publications,) we find the religious largely predominate over any other class, which shows the interest the public press takes in the moral and religious welfare of the country. There are in the United States 283 publications advocating evangelical or sectarian ideas, with 22 in the Dominion of Canada, with none either in the territories or colonies. Of this number New York City has 44, Philadelphia 23, Boston 21, while Florida, Kansas, Nevada and New Jersey are entirely unrepresented.

The farmers, horticulturists and stock raisers have their interests represented by an agricultural press numbering no less than 106 publications, many of which are got up at great expense, and are very extensively circulated.

The medical profession enlightens its members through the columns of 72 publications of which 5 are weeklies, 50 monthlies, 3 semi-monthlies, 3 bi-monthlies, and 11 quarterlies.

Nearly, if not all, the schools of medicine have their representative organ, which circulates among its admirers and is criticised severely by its cotemporaries, whose views differ from it about the "healing of the nations," while there are a number that furnish intelligence of interest to all medical men, as well as the general reader, without taking sides for or against any particular school of medicine.

Most of the colleges and many of the State Boards of Education have their representative organ, besides several publications that treat educational matters in a general way. Of this class we have 84 in the United States and 6 in the Dominion of Canada. They are mostly monthlies, with an occasional weekly, bi-weekly and quarterly.

The large cities have their commercial papers, which are nearly all issued weekly.

Insurance is discussed through the medium of 19 special publications, 12 of which are issued monthly, and a number of them being noted for their superior typographical appearance.

Freemasonry, temperance, odd-fellowship, music, mechanics, law, sporting, real estate, and woman's suffrage, have each their representative organs, many of which are edited with ability and have extensive circulations, and net large incomes to their enterprising publishers.

The list of class publications is increasing rapidly of late, its ratio of increase being greater than that of the entire press of the country taken together, owing, probably, to the fact that the increase of wealth and population of the country make it possible and profitable to publish class papers where, but a very few years back, they could not have been made self-supporting.

The number of papers published in other than the English language is growing rapidly, owing to the immense immigration from foreign countries, especially Germany, France, Scandinavia and Italy.

The publications printed in the German language in the United States number 341, and in the Dominion of Canada 5, and are over three times as many as the sum of all the other publications in foreign languages combined.

The publications in the French language are confined principally to Louisiana and the Province of Quebec, where the language is in common use.

The Scandinavian publications number 18, and are confined entirely